

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA

Alexandria Division

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA) UNDER SEAL
)
v.) Criminal Number 1:05MJ509
)
FRANCISCO J. MARTINEZ,)
)
Defendant)

Affidavit in Support of Criminal Complaints, Arrest Warrants, and a Search Warrant

I, Pamela Bombardi, after being duly sworn, depose and state:

1. I am a special agent employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), United States Department of Justice. I have been so employed for more than fifteen years and am currently assigned to the Northern Virginia office of the FBI's Washington Field Office. My primary duty as an FBI special agent is to investigate allegations of public corruption, fraud against the government, and obstruction of justice.

2. This affidavit contains information necessary to support probable cause for this application. It is not intended to include each and every fact and matter observed by me or known by the government. The information provided is based on my personal knowledge and observations, information conveyed to me by other law enforcement officials, and my review of records, documents and other physical evidence obtained during the investigation of this case.

3. This affidavit is submitted in support of criminal complaints and arrest warrants charging Francisco Martinez (hereinafter Martinez) and Miriam Martinez with conspiracy to

commit identification document fraud in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1028(a)(1), (b)(1)(A)(ii), (c)(3)(A), and (f). This affidavit is further submitted in support of an application for a warrant to search, and to seize relevant evidence found within, the residence of Francisco and Miriam Martinez. (A photograph of the residence may be found in attachment C to the search warrant.) This residence is located in Stafford County, Virginia, within the Eastern District of Virginia, and is more fully described in attachment A to the search warrant. Pursuant to Rule 41 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, I seek authority to search this residence for evidence, fruits, and instruments related to the Francisco and Miriam Martinez's efforts to commit identification document fraud in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1028(a)(1), (b)(1)(A)(ii), (c)(3)(A), and (f).

The Law

4. Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1028(a)(1), (c)(3)(A), and (f), it is a violation of federal law to conspire to "knowingly and without lawful authority produce[] an identification document," including a state driver's license, if such production would be in or affect interstate or foreign commerce. Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1028(b)(1)(A)(ii), the penalty for this offense is a maximum of fifteen years imprisonment if the offense involved the production of state driver's licenses.

Summary of the Investigation

5. For the past four months, agents of the Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV), the Diplomatic Security Service of the United States Department of State, and I have investigated allegations of corruption within the DMV office in Springfield, Virginia. This investigation has revealed that the manager of the office, Francisco Martinez, is selling fraudulent Virginia driver's licenses to unqualified applicants in return for a fee of \$3,500. The investigation has further revealed that Martinez is in league with his wife, Miriam Martinez, and at least one middleman named Daniel Jose Guardia-Lopez. I suspect the unqualified applicants

to whom Martinez sells the licenses are immigrants unlawfully in the United States or individuals whose driving privileges have been revoked.

Francisco Martinez

6. Francisco J. Martinez, also known as Frank Martinez, is the manager of the DMV customer service center at the Springfield Mall in Springfield, Virginia (hereinafter the Springfield DMV office). Martinez was born in 1948 and has been a DMV employee since 1990. He has managed the Springfield DMV office since April 2001, except for a brief period in 2003 (June to September) when he managed the Alexandria office. As manager, Martinez is the senior DMV employee in the Springfield office and exercises direct supervisory control over the office's operations and its roughly 30 employees. Francisco Martinez lives in Stafford County, Virginia, with his wife Miriam.

Miriam E. Martinez

7. Miriam E. Martinez is the wife of Francisco Martinez and a former DMV employee. Miriam Martinez was born in 1948 and was a DMV employee from 1996 to 1998 and then again briefly in 2003. During the time she was a DMV employee, Miriam Martinez worked as a clerk at the DMV office in Tysons Corner, Virginia. She now works in Washington, D.C.

Daniel Jose Guardia-Lopez

8. Daniel Jose Guardia-Lopez (hereinafter Guardia), also known as Jose Daniel Guardia, is a citizen of Bolivia who last entered the United States in 1997 on a tourist visa. Guardia's visa has since expired, and he is currently in the United States illegally. Guardia is a known associate Miriam Matrinez, but is not a DMV employee. Guardia has used at least four aliases over the past five years: Ernesto Guardia Lopez, Ernesto Peredos, Jaime Crespo Cabrera, and Demetria Heredia. He also has three outstanding warrants for his arrest: two issued in Arlington County in

his true name and one issued in Spotsylvania County under an alias. On June 13, 2005, Guardia was arrested by FBI and DMV agents pursuant to this investigation. Upon his arrest, Guardia gave a full confession to the agents, which confession is described below.

The Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles

9. The Virginia DMV is an agency of the Commonwealth of Virginia charged with the registration and regulation of motor vehicles within the Commonwealth. In carrying out its responsibilities, the DMV maintains offices in cities and counties throughout the state to serve the general public. These offices, known as customer service centers, are open from Monday through Saturday and are staffed by DMV employees.

10. One of the Virginia DMV's primary responsibilities is the provision of Virginia driver's licenses, learner's permits, and identification cards to qualified Virginia residents. This responsibility is largely carried out by DMV clerks in customer service centers by means of a written application. The process depends heavily on the use of the Virginia DMV computer database, and every application is recorded in the database. Only authorized DMV employees may access the database, and each time an employee enters the system he or she must enter a unique user name and password. All DMV employees who use the database are trained and required to use their user names and passwords in a secure and confidential manner. At all times material to this case, Francisco Martinez has been an authorized user of the system under the user name DMVF2M.

11. In order to apply for an original Virginia driver's license, an applicant must go to a Virginia DMV office, submit a driver's license application (known as a DL-1M prior to July 2004; now known as a DL-1P) to a DMV clerk, and pay the DMV a fee. Before the clerk may issue the applicant a license, the clerk must review the application to confirm the applicant's

eligibility and note the reason for the application—that is, whether the application is for an original license, a renewal, a duplicate license, or a re-issuance. If the applicant seeks an original Virginia driver's license on the ground that he or she possesses valid driving privileges in another state, the applicant must surrender his or her out-of-state license to the clerk. If the applicant seeks a duplicate or reissued license, the clerk must note the reason for the duplication or re-issuance on the application.

12. An applicant for an original license who surrenders a valid license from another state may use the surrendered license as proof of identification and does not have to take the written driver's examination or participate in a road test. If an applicant for an original license does not have a valid license from another state to surrender, the DMV requires the applicant to present two forms of identification and take the written examination and the road test. The clerk who handles an application based on a surrendered license is required to note both the name of the issuing state and the license number on the application and in the DMV computer database.

13. If the clerk handling a given application approves it, the clerk must stamp the application. This stamp records the identity of the clerk, the location of the DMV office, and the receipt of the relevant fee. Once this clerk approves and stamps the application, another clerk photographs the applicant and issues him or her a license. The applicant's photograph, an electronic version of the applicant's signature, and other relevant pieces of information, including the approving clerk's identity, are entered into the DMV computer system creating a permanent record of the application, the applicant, and the issued license.

Fraud Committed by Francisco Martinez on Behalf of Daniel Guardia

14. On September 14, 1998, Daniel Guardia applied for and received a Virginia driver's license at the DMV office in Arlington, Virginia. As a result of numerous convictions for traffic

offenses and violations of court, Guardia's license was temporarily suspended three times in 1999 and once in 2000. It was suspended again on March 22, 2002, and remains so to this day.

15. On April 15, 2003, an "Ernesto Guardia Lopez" obtained a learner's permit at the Springfield DMV office. Although the permit is in the name of "Ernesto Guardia Lopez," it bears the photograph of Daniel Jose Guardia-Lopez. Interestingly, no application exists for this permit. DMV computer records, however, show that the application for the permit was handled and approved by the user DMVF2M, that is Francisco Martinez. On June 3, 2003, "Ernesto Guardia Lopez" turned the permit into the DMV office in Franconia, Virginia, in return for a proper license. This license was subsequently suspended on July 21, 2004, when "Ernesto Guardia Lopez" failed to attend required driver training as a result of numerous traffic convictions.

16. On August 23, 2004, a "Jaime Crespo Cabrera" obtained a Virginia driver's license at the Springfield DMV office. (A copy of this license is attached as addendum #1.) Although the license is in the name of "Jaime Crespo Cabrera," it bears the photograph of Daniel Jose Guardia-Lopez. No application exists for this permit as well. DMV computer records, however, show that the application for the license was handled and approved by the user DMVF2M, that is Francisco Martinez. The records also show that Francisco Martinez recorded in the DMV computer system that "Jaime Crespo Cabrera" had surrendered a valid Florida license, bearing number C595458221652, as part of his application. No such license exists.

Fraud Committed by Francisco Martinez through Daniel Guardia

17. On March 11, 2005, an undercover officer (hereinafter UC #1) approached Guardia in Falls Church, Virginia. UC #1 told Guardia that he was an immigrant present in the United States illegally and needed Guardia's assistance to obtain a driver's license. Guardia agreed to

help UC #1 and informed him that the cost would be \$3,500, which UC #1 then paid Guardia in cash. Guardia told UC #1 that he needed UC #1 to provide him with the name, date of birth, and address UC #1 wanted the license to bear. UC #1 provided Guardia with the name Mario Guerrero Lopez (an alias); a false date of birth of February 12, 1967; and a false address in Herndon, Virginia. Guardia then told UC #1 that UC #1 would have to go the Springfield DMV office the following Monday or Tuesday (March 14 and 15) to have his picture taken and to receive the license.

18. On March 15, 2005, Guardia informed UC #1 through an intermediary that the UC #1 should go to the Springfield DMV office at approximately 11 a.m. the following day to receive his license. On March 16, 2005, UC #1 went into the lobby of the Springfield DMV office and sat down. Once in the lobby, UC #1 observed Francisco Martinez make several trips from the main counter in the lobby to a rear office area. Shortly thereafter, a DMV clerk called UC #1 forward to have his picture taken at the camera area. The clerk took UC #1's photograph and then directed him to return to the lobby to wait. Martinez, who was standing in the camera area at the time, then picked up a newly produced license, looked at it, and looked at UC #1. He then handed the license to the DMV clerk, who again called UC #1 forward. The clerk gave UC #1 the license, and UC #1 departed the office.

19. At no time on March 11 or March 16, 2005, did UC #1 complete, sign, or submit an application for a driver's license. Rather, he received his license completely outside of the normal application process. Notwithstanding this, the license UC #1 received on March 16, 2005, was a genuine Virginia driver's license. The license bore UC #1's photograph; the name Mario Guerrero Lopez; a date of birth of February 12, 1967; and the address of 1249 Virginia Avenue, Herndon, Virginia. (A copy of this license is attached as addendum #2.)

20. The DMV database records show that DMV user DMVF2M, that is Francisco Martinez, authorized UC #1's license and entered it into the database. Indeed, Francisco Martinez actually made two entries in the database concerning UC #1's license. The first was on March 15 at 4:00 p.m. During this entry, Martinez recorded the purported issuance of an original license to a Mario Guerrero Lopez, born February 12, 1967, and living at 1249 Virginia Avenue, Herndon, Virginia. Martinez further recorded that the issuance of the license was based on Guerrero's surrender of a Florida license bearing number G547845124578. This first entry was false and designed solely to set up the issuance of a license to UC #1 the following day. No application or applicant photograph exists to support the entry, and UC #1 did not go to the Springfield DMV office on March 15. Furthermore, the state of Florida has never issued a license bearing number G547845124578 to UC #1 or to anyone else.

21. Francisco Martinez's second entry concerning UC #1's license was made on March 16 when UC #1 actually came to the office for the license. During this entry, Francisco Martinez falsely recorded that the license issued to UC #1 on March 16 was a duplicate—the applicant having allegedly lost the license issued the day before.

22. UC #1 has positively identified a photograph of Francisco Martinez as the man he saw behind the counter in the lobby of the Springfield DMV office on March 16, 2005.

Similar Fraud Committed by Francisco Martinez

23. DMV agents assisting me have directed a search of the recorded transactions conducted by Martinez in the DMV database under the user name DMVF2M. This search focused on the period from January 2000 to the present and revealed that Martinez issued fraudulent driver's licenses to at least fifty other individuals. The first known transaction occurred on January 26, 2001, and the last two on July 2, 2005. Each transaction was based on

the alleged surrender by the applicant of a valid, out-of-state driver's license. In most cases, the allegedly surrendered licenses were from Florida and North Carolina. When DMV agents investigated these licenses, they found that they did not exist or had not been issued to the applicant in question. No application exists for any of the fifty licenses, and none of the allegedly surrendered licenses was retained or photocopied. On one transaction conducted on March 12, 2005, the applicant used Francisco and Miriam Martinez's home address as the applicant's address.

Statement of Daniel Guardia Concerning Francisco and Miriam Martinez

24. On June 13, 2005, Guardia was arrested by DMV and FBI agents pursuant to a complaint charging him with identification document fraud, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1028. DMV and FBI agents subsequently interviewed Guardia on different occasions about his involvement in identification document fraud. During these interviews, Guardia told agents that he was in the United States illegally and had never tried to obtain lawful status. He further stated that he worked in construction, but confessed, as outlined below, to making money by helping immigrants obtain Virginia driver's licenses by fraud.

25. Guardia stated that he first became involved in identification document fraud approximately a year and a half ago. At that time, a friend told Guardia that he knew how Guardia could obtain a genuine Virginia driver's license by fraud. This friend introduced Guardia to an Hispanic female working in Alexandria, Virginia. This woman, whom Guardia later came to know as Miriam Martinez, agreed to assist Guardia to obtain a Virginia driver's license for a fee of between \$2,000 to \$2,500 (Guardia could not remember the exact fee). The woman wrote down Guardia's name, biographic information, and mobile phone number. Guardia paid an initial fee of \$200 and then left. Later, the woman called Guardia on his mobile

phone and instructed him to go to a local DMV office at a specific time. (Guardia thought the office was the Alexandria DMV office; in fact, DMV records show it was the office in Springfield.) The woman further instructed Guardia to go into the office, sit in the waiting area, and to listen for his name to be called. Guardia did as instructed and went to the DMV office. While waiting in the office, he heard someone call his name. He then approached a teller who took his photograph and gave him a license bearing his photograph and one of Guardia's aliases, "Ernesto Guardia Lopez." Guardia stated that he did not fill out an application for this license or take any tests. Once he had the license in hand, he went back to the woman and paid her the remainder of the fee he owed.

26. Guardia further stated that Miriam Martinez later helped him get two other fraudulent licenses. In both instances, Guardia did not fill out an application or take a test to secure the license. Rather, he gave Martinez the name he wanted to appear on the license, and she then directed him to show up at a DMV office to pick up the license. In one case, she directed him to go the Franconia DMV. In the other case, Martinez directed Guardia to go the DMV office in Springfield. In that case, Guardia obtained a license using the name "Jaime Crespo Cabrera" from a DMV clerk he believed to be Miriam Martinez's husband. Guardia later identified this man from an array of six photographs and selected a man I know to be Francisco Martinez.

27. Guardia further stated that after he obtained his first license by fraud from Miriam Martinez, he began to take other Bolivian immigrants to her to obtain licenses in a similar fashion. According to Guardia, he has continued to bring Bolivian immigrants to Martinez ever since, sometimes as many as twelve in a month. As a general rule, Guardia's role is to recruit the immigrants and to pass their information and money on to Martinez. Guardia stated that Martinez now charges \$3,500 per license, of which he receives \$500. Guardia stated that he

often meets Martinez in person to conduct their business, sometimes in the Springfield DMV parking lot and other times in D.C. He also stated that Martinez calls him regularly to inquire if he has new customers.

28. Based on Guardia's description of Miriam Martinez and his identification of Francisco Martinez, I am confident that the Miriam Martinez and Francisco Martinez I am investigating are the same individuals Guardia described. This conclusion is further supported by the fact that Guardia reports that he has seen Francisco Martinez with Miriam Martinez on occasion.

Recent Undercover Operation Involving Daniel Guardia, Miriam Martinez, and Frank Martinez

29. Subsequent to his arrest, Guardia decided to assist the DMV, FBI, and Diplomatic Security Service with their investigation. As a result, Guardia made a monitored telephone call to Miriam Martinez on June 28, 2005, at 1:30 p.m. Martinez was unaware of Guardia's arrest and answered his call. During their initial conversation, Guardia told Martinez he had two new clients, namely two of his cousins from Bolivia. Martinez said she would need to check with her contact to see if he could handle two clients at once because he had recently been doing only one per week. Guardia then arranged to call Martinez back at 2:30 p.m. During this second call, Martinez stated that her contact could handle both clients on Saturday, July 2, 2005. She added, however, that the clients would now need to fill out applications, which applications she had. Guardia and Martinez then agreed to meet in Washington, D.C., on Thursday morning, June 30, 2005, so that Guardia could give Martinez the money and information for the two clients.

30. On the morning of June 30, 2005, Guardia called Miriam Martinez as he prepared to meet her. Martinez told Guardia that she now wanted to meet him in the parking lot of a 7-11 in Alexandria. Guardia agreed and drove to the 7-11 Martinez described. Once there, Guardia and

Martinez met in Martinez's car. Guardia gave Martinez the name and biographic information of his two purported clients and \$6,000 in cash to cover their portion of the fees. Martinez gave Guardia blank DL-1P applications for his clients to complete.

31. On July 1, 2005, Guardia called Martinez by telephone for further instruction. Martinez told Guardia to fax her the DL-1P applications for his two clients and gave Guardia her home telephone number which also supported facsimile transmissions. On that same day, I faxed Martinez DL-1P applications for a "Pedro Sanchez," in fact UC #2, and Juan Sanchez, in fact UC #3, to the number she provided. (I know from my investigation that this number is in fact Francisco and Miriam Martinez's home number.) From Martinez's perspective, the fax appeared to be from Guardia and to contained a note from him asking Martinez to call his mobile telephone. The applications were signed by the UCs, but not dated, and contained only the UCs' names, addresses, and biographic information (all false). Two sections requiring completion by the applicants were left blank.

32. On July 2, 2005, Martinez left Guardia a message on his mobile telephone informing Guardia that she needed the original applications. Guardia informed Martinez that he was out of the state, but that he would have one of his two clients bring the applications to her. Guardia gave Martinez another undercover agent's number, and she called the agent. Martinez then directed that agent, whom she believed to be one of Guardia's clients, to meet her with the applications in the Springfield Mall.

33. At approximately 1:50 p.m., UC #3 met Martinez inside the Springfield Mall just outside of the entrance to the DMV office. As they met, UC #3 overheard a conversation Martinez was having on her mobile telephone. In particular, UC #3 heard Martinez tell the person to whom she was talking that two people had arrived and were about to go into the DMV.

She further told the person that one of them (UC #3) was wearing a yellow shirt. UC #3 then gave Martinez the original applications, and she told him to go into the DMV office and wait until his name was called. UC #3 then went into the DMV and joined UC#2. Martinez waited outside of the DMV office on a bench in the mall. At approximately 2:10 p.m., Francisco Martinez came out of the DMV and met his wife. She gave UC #2 and UC #3's applications to her husband, who then returned to the DMV office with the applications.

34. Once inside the DMV, UC #2 and UC#3 waited to be called. At approximately 2:30 p.m., a DMV clerk called UC #2 forward by his alias "Pedro Sanchez." The clerk took UC #2's photograph and issued him a license. About five minutes later, the clerk called UC #3 forward by his alias "Juan Sanchez." The clerk took UC #2's photograph and issued him a license. Each license bore the UC's photograph and the false name, address, and biographic information on the applications that were faxed and handed to Miriam Martinez. (A copy of UC #2's license is attached as addendum #3, and a copy of UC #3's license is attached as addendum #4.) At no time on July 2, 2005, did either UC #2 or UC #3 present an application, identification document, or an out of state license to a DMV employee. Similarly, neither UC paid DMV a fee for the license.

35. The DMV database records show that DMV user DMVF2M, that is Francisco Martinez, authorized UC #2 and UC #3's licenses and entered them into the database. Martinez recorded that the issuance of UC #2's license was based on UC #2's surrender of a North Carolina license bearing number 23489734. North Carolina records show that this license does not exist. Martinez recorded that the issuance of UC #3's license was based on UC #3's surrender of a Florida license bearing number S584789652141. Florida records show that this license does not exist.

The Effect on Interstate Commerce

36. The issuance of driver's licenses in this case is in and affects interstate commerce for several reasons. As a general matter, driver's licenses are used to effect the motorized transport of people and goods throughout the United States. Because the country has no national identification card, driver's licenses are also the primary means of personal identification in the United States. As a result, driver's licenses are used to facilitate the commerce of every day life, for example, to open bank accounts, to board airlines, to buy alcohol and cigarettes, and to fill out government forms. In addition, this case involved the purported surrender of valid driver's licenses from numerous states within the Union in an intentional effort to exploit interstate agreements designed to foster the efficient transfer of driving privileges between Virginia and other states. Finally, the printing machines, plastic cards, and laminates the DMV uses to produce Virginia driver's licenses, learner's permits, and identification cards are supplied to the DMV under contract by Digimarc ID Systems, L.L.C., of Burlington, Massachusetts. All of the printing machines, plastic cards, and laminates Digimarc provides to DMV are made in other states and shipped to the DMV in Virginia from Digimarc's warehouse in Fort Wayne, Indiana. The printing machines, for example, are made in Japan; the plastic cards in Massachusetts; and the laminates in Pennsylvania.

Probable Cause to Search Francisco and Miriam Martinez's Residence

37. I seek authority to search Francisco and Miriam Martinez's residence in Stafford County, Virginia, for evidence relating to their efforts to commit identification document fraud, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1028. This residence is more fully described in attachment A to the search warrant. In particular, I seek permission to search their residence for objects, documents,

and monies related to their fraudulent activities. The specific items to be searched for and seized are more fully described in attachment B to the search warrant.

38. I believe there is probable cause to search Francisco and Miriam Martinez's residence because I know that they have used it quite recently to facilitate the fraud. Specifically, I know that on July 1, 2005, I faxed, on Guardia's behalf and at Miriam Martinez's direction, two fraudulent DL-1P applications to the Martinez residence in Stafford County. The names and biographic information on the forms I faxed were later used by Francisco Martinez to produce fraudulent licenses for UC #2 and UC #3. I think it very likely that the fax machine at the residence will contain an electronic record of this transmission and others like it. I also think it very likely that copies of the DL-1Ps and others faxed to Miriam Martinez as part of the conspiracy will be located next to the fax machine or elsewhere in the residence. I also know that on March 12, 2005, Francisco Martinez issued a fraudulent license to an applicant who used Martinez's address as his home address.

39. I also believe there will be documents, financial records, and monies concerning the conspiracy in the residence. My investigation has revealed that the conspiracy involves repeated contact with middlemen such as Guardia and, at least recently, the use of DL-1P forms. I doubt seriously that Francisco and Miriam Martinez would risk storing DMV forms relating to the conspiracy or any contact information concerning middlemen such as Guardia at work for fear of being discovered. Rather, they would take advantage of the privacy of their home as Miriam Martinez did on July 1, 2005. For the same reason, I believe it is highly probable that Francisco and Miriam Martinez store financial records and cash derived from the conspiracy in the privacy of their residence and not at work or at the bank. I know that the conspiracy conducts its business in cash and involves repeated transactions. As a result, I think it is highly likely that

Miriam and Francisco Martinez keep a ledger or record of the cash generated and that these records (and the cash not spent) are kept at their residence. I also know that individuals typically keep records concerning their personal income and finances at home, and that in this case such records will likely reveal that the Francisco and Miriam Martinez's income and finances reflects the fruits of the profitable and illegal activities.

Conclusion

40. Based on the foregoing, I have probable cause to believe that Francisco and Miriam Martinez are corruptly using Francisco Martinez's position as manger of the Springfield DMV office to produce Virginia driver's licenses by fraud. In particular, I have probable cause to believe that from on or about April 15, 2003, through on or about July 2, 2005, in Springfield, Virginia, in the Eastern District of Virginia, Francisco Martinez, Miriam Martinez, and Daniel Jose Guardia-Lopez knowingly conspired to produce Virginia driver's licenses without lawful authority when such production would be in or affect interstate or foreign commerce, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1028, subsections (a)(1), (b)(1)(A)(ii), (c)(3)(A), and (f).

41. I further have probable cause to believe that evidence of Francisco Martinez, Miriam Martinez, and Jose Daniel Guardia-Lopez's crimes will be found in Francisco and Miriam Martinez's residence in Stafford County, Virginia.

Special Agent Pamela Bombardi
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Subscribed and sworn before me on July 11, 2005.

United States Magistrate Judge
Alexandria, Virginia